

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

RICHARD LUCAS,

Defendant.

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**AMENDED  
PRETRIAL ORDER**

1:17-CR-00129 EAW

This order will control the conduct of the trial in the above-captioned case.

**I. SCHEDULE**

A jury trial is scheduled to commence on Friday, May 3, 2019, at 9:00 a.m., at the United States Courthouse, 2 Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York. This is a day-certain trial that will not be adjourned. Jury selection will continue until a jury has been selected. Opening statements and the presentation of proof will commence on Monday, May 6, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., and continue each subsequent day until completed, running from 9:30 a.m. until approximately 5:00 p.m. each day. While counsel and the parties should plan on this schedule, we will discuss the schedule more specifically at the pretrial conference and those times may need to be adjusted. The Court anticipates that we will not be in session on May 9, 2019.

Counsel must notify this Court immediately if a pretrial resolution of this matter has been reached. The Court encourages the Government to set a deadline for disposition of

the case by plea. This will allow for the orderly disposition of cases and avoid needless effort and expense of counsel and the Court.

A pretrial conference is scheduled for Wednesday, April 17, 2019, at 12:30 p.m., at the United States Courthouse, 2 Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York. The attorneys who will actually try the case, along with Defendant, **must** be present at the pretrial conference (however, Mr. Singer will be permitted to participate by telephone). In addition, a final pretrial conference is scheduled for Wednesday, May 1, 2019, at 10:30 a.m., at the United States Courthouse, 2 Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York.

## **II. PRETRIAL SUBMISSIONS**

Both parties previously filed pretrial materials in advance of the previously-scheduled trial, and the parties do not need to refile any materials to the extent there are no changes with respect to the previous submissions. However, if the parties intend to amend or update any of their prior submissions, they must do so on or before April 5, 2019, with any responses to be filed on or before April 15, 2019. As a reminder, the materials set forth below are to be filed as part of the parties' pretrial submissions.

### **A. *Voir Dire* Material**

All parties must submit, on a separate page, the name, firm name (if applicable), and business address of the attorney or attorneys trying the case, and the names of any assistants who will be in court at counsel's table.

Defendant must submit, on a separate page, his full name and address.

The Government must submit a list of its prospective witnesses.

Defendant must submit a list of witnesses who he expects will testify.

For proper identification to the jury, the parties' witness lists should include the following:

- (A) The full name of the witness;
- (B) The occupational association of the witness (*e.g.*, FBI, Erie County Sheriff's Department, victim teller at bank);
- (C) The address of the witness (city and state will be sufficient); and
- (D) A brief statement of the general subject matter expected to be covered by the witness (*e.g.*, John Doe, chemist who analyzed drugs; Mary Smith, victim teller at Marine Midland Bank).

The Court will conduct *voir dire* by asking a standard list of questions of the panel.

The parties may submit a list of proposed questions they wish the Court to ask the panel.

Failure to do so constitutes a waiver of any requests by that party.

The parties shall also discuss and work to reach a short and concise statement of the case for this Court to use with the jury.

#### **B. Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500**

It is in all cases preferable and advisable that § 3500 material be exchanged according to a schedule previously established, but no later than thirty days prior to trial.

This practice avoids lengthy delays during trial and affords the defense a reasonable opportunity to review this material.

### **C. Exhibit Lists and Exhibits**

The Government must file an exhibit list on forms supplied by the Clerk's Office that briefly describes each proposed exhibit. This list must include all exhibits that the Government intends to use in its case-in-chief.

Defendant must file an exhibit list containing those exhibits he expects to introduce in his direct case.

Exhibits that the attorneys anticipate will be used during cross-examination for impeachment, to refresh a witness' recollection, or otherwise, must also be included in the exhibit lists.

ALL exhibits shall be denominated by number. The Government's exhibits shall use numbers 1 through 399; Defendant shall use numbers 400 through 799. All exhibits on the exhibit lists must be physically tagged and marked with the appropriate stickers prior to the commencement of the trial. Counsel are directed to identify those exhibits as to which admissibility will not be contested, and those that counsel will stipulate into evidence. Counsel should be prepared to discuss stipulating exhibits into evidence at the final pretrial conference.

At the final pretrial conference, each party must provide the Court and opposing counsel with an exhibit book containing copies of the exhibits. This book should consist of a three-ring binder with tabs for each exhibit.

**D. Stipulations**

The parties should consider appropriate stipulations concerning undisputed facts or testimony. It is especially troubling to force custodians of business records and chain-of-custody witnesses to appear.

Proposed stipulations do not have to be filed with the Court as part of the pretrial submissions. This issue will be discussed at the pretrial conference on April 17, 2019.

**E. Impeachment of Witnesses Under Fed. R. Evid. 608 and 609**

Both the Government and Defendant must file notice if they intend to impeach any witness—including Defendant, should he choose to testify—by evidence of his or her character or specific instances of conduct, under Fed. R. Evid. 608, or by evidence of a prior conviction, under Fed. R. Evid. 609.

The notice should include the specific nature of the proposed impeachment evidence, including the dates of the prior acts or convictions, and citation to relevant case law that may assist the Court in determining admissibility. Copies of any relevant exhibits sought to be introduced should be attached to the notice.

#### **F. Evidence of Other Crimes, Wrongs or Acts Under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b)**

The Government must file notice if it intends to introduce evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b), whether in its case-in-chief or as rebuttal evidence.

The notice must set forth the specific nature of any such evidence, including the dates of the prior crimes, wrongs or acts, the specific purpose(s) under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) for which the evidence is being introduced, and citation to any case law that would assist the Court in determining admissibility. Copies of any relevant exhibits sought to be introduced should be attached to the notice.

#### **G. Tapes and Transcripts**

In accordance with the schedule set forth above, the Government must submit to the Court and opposing counsel the final version of any transcripts of tapes of electronic eavesdropping or monitoring that it intends to submit to the jury. Transcripts do not have to be filed with pretrial submissions.

Defendant must file any objection to the transcripts or move against them by following the procedures set forth in paragraph I, *infra*.

#### **H. Expert Testimony**

The parties must comply with all of the expert disclosure requirements listed at Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G) [Government]; 16(b)(1)(C) [Defendant]. Failure to comply may result in preclusion of the testimony.

## **I. Evidentiary Issues and Motions *in Limine***

The Government previously filed a pretrial memorandum addressing potential trial and evidentiary issues. (Dkt. 136). Defendant filed a memorandum in opposition. (Dkt. 142). In addition, Defendant filed a motion for a hearing (Dkt. 154), and objections to certain proposed evidence by the Government (Dkt. 155), and the Government responded to both filings (Dkt. 157; Dkt. 158). To the extent that any of these previously-briefed issues remain unresolved, they will be addressed at the pretrial conference on April 17, 2019.

Furthermore, by April 5, 2019, both the Government and Defendant must file any additional motions *in limine* concerning any potential evidentiary issues or procedural problems that may arise during the trial. The parties must advise the Court of any significant evidentiary problems or anticipated proof problems that could arise. The opposing party must file a response by April 15, 2019.

All motions *in limine* must be accompanied by a memorandum of law, which includes citation to relevant case law, to assist the Court in resolving the issues.

Surprises and gamesmanship have no place in a trial and benefit neither side. It is in your interest that the Court be aware of potential problems so that careful consideration can be given to your respective positions. Some issues cannot be anticipated, but many evidentiary issues can. Examples include: the potential of witnesses to assert the Fifth Amendment; impeachment of witnesses or Defendant by character evidence, specific instances of conduct, or by evidence of prior conviction; the admissibility of other crimes,

wrongs, or acts to prove intent and motive, etc. under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b); authentication of tapes and voice identification; obvious hearsay problems; prior inconsistent statements; objections to expert testimony, etc.

The Court may resolve motions *in limine* at the final pretrial conference, or schedule argument on a separate date.

#### **J. Jury Instructions**

The Government previously filed proposed jury instructions. (Dkt. 128; Dkt. 129).

The Court gives standard jury instructions in every criminal case, and the parties are not required to file proposed instructions concerning these matters.

By April 5, 2019, the Government must file any additional proposed jury instructions on the substantive offenses charged in the indictment. The Government may file any other proposed jury instructions that it has reason to believe will be necessary (e.g., use of accomplice testimony; impeachment by prior bad acts or felony conviction).

Each proposed jury instruction must be consecutively numbered and set forth on a separate page. An index or Table of Contents for the instructions must be included. Legal authority or the source for the instruction must be set forth at the end of each instruction. If the instruction comes from a form book, the party must advise the Court as to whether the instruction, as presented, has been modified from the instruction that appears in the form book.

Defendant may file any objections to the Government's proposed instructions and/or Defendant's own proposed jury instructions, in the form set forth above, by April 15, 2019.

The Government may file objections to Defendant's proposed jury instructions any time before the pretrial conference.

Any other proposed jury instructions from either party, based on events occurring during trial, must be filed as soon as possible.

#### **K. Courtesy Copies**

Each party shall provide to the Court a courtesy copy of all pretrial submissions filed pursuant to this Order.

An additional courtesy copy of the pretrial submissions required in paragraphs A (*Voir Dire* Preparation) and C (Exhibit Lists) of this Order must be provided to the court reporter on the day of the pretrial conference.

Additionally, each party shall submit, by email, their exhibit list, *voir dire* material, and proposed instructions in Word format. Those documents may be sent to the Court at wolford@nywd.uscourts.gov.

#### **III. JURY SELECTION**

In most cases, the Court will pick a twelve-person jury plus two alternates. The Court will use the "struck-jury" system.

At the pretrial conference, we will discuss the number of peremptory challenges permitted by Fed. R. Crim. P. 24.

Under the struck-jury system, the clerk will select a venire panel that equals the total of the number of petit jurors (12), plus the combined number of peremptory challenges allowed to both sides (normally 16), plus the number of alternates selected (2), plus the peremptory challenges available for the alternates (2). In the normal case, a venire panel of 32 jurors will be selected.

The Court will then conduct *voir dire* of the entire panel. The Court will give an opportunity to counsel, outside the presence of the jury, to make challenges for cause.

Counsel for each side then exercises peremptory challenges, on an alternating basis, until they have either exhausted or waived the allotted number of peremptory challenges. The first twelve panel members remaining will constitute the jury and the next two will be the alternates.

The Government will strike first by writing the name and juror number of its challenges on the strike sheet that will be provided. Typically, in the first four rounds, Defendant shall exercise or waive two challenges and the Government will exercise or waive one challenge. In rounds five and six, both the prosecution and defense will each have one peremptory challenge to exercise. After the regular jury is selected, two alternates will be selected from the remaining prospective jurors seated in the box, with the prosecution and defense each having one challenge.

If a party does not exercise a challenge during a particular round, it loses only that peremptory challenge and may make other peremptory challenges in later rounds.

#### **IV. TRIAL**

The Court will advise counsel of its daily schedule so that arrangements can be made for witnesses, etc. Counsel are responsible for having witnesses available as needed.

At the conclusion of each trial day, counsel will advise the Court and opposing counsel of the witnesses expected to be called the following day.

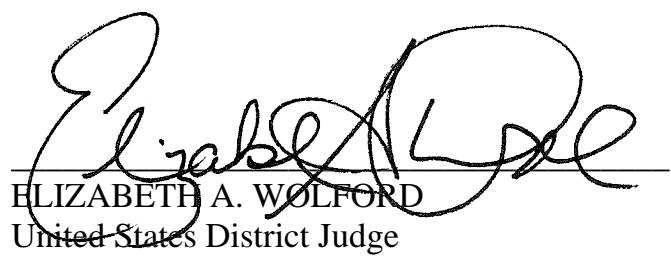
The parties are expected to cooperate in scheduling witnesses. The Court is willing to take witnesses out-of-turn to accommodate experts and other non-party witnesses.

Jury time is valuable time, and the Court will not tolerate the squandering of this time with bench conferences and conferences in chambers concerning matters that could be resolved before the jury is summoned, during breaks, or in the evening.

If the Court recesses to 9:00 a.m., for example, it is expected that we will begin proof at that time. If counsel expect problems or need to see the Court, they must make arrangements to meet with the Court at a time before the jury is scheduled to arrive, or in the evening after the jury has left. Nothing aggravates jurors more than waiting, without explanation, for long periods of time while counsel resolve matters that could have been resolved sooner.

The Court may set time limits for opening statements and closing arguments, and it is expected that counsel will adhere to those limits.

SO ORDERED.



ELIZABETH A. WOLFORD  
United States District Judge

Dated: April 1, 2019  
Rochester, New York